

DISEASE TOOK 3 VERMONTERS

Mech. W. H. Mayo, Burlington, Pts. V. J. Lamothe, West Dummerston

AND PVT. F. E. O'BRIEN OF SEARSBURG

Pvt. Geo. J. Charlan, Richmond, Has Returned to Duty

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—To-day's casualty list contained 747 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 89; died of wounds, 103; died of accident or other cause, 8; died from airplane accident, 2; died of disease, 168; wounded severely, 323; wounded (degree undetermined), 4; wounded slightly, 1; missing in action, 49.

The following Vermont and New Hampshire men were included:

Killed in Action.

Corp. William H. Holland, Litchfield, N.H. Died of Disease.

Mech. William H. Mayo, Burlington, Vt. Pvt. Victor J. Lamothe, West Dummerston, Vt.

Pvt. Fred E. O'Brien, Searsburg, Vt.

In corrections called to the war department were included the following Vermont and New Hampshire men:

Wounded (Degree Undetermined) (Previously Reported Missing in Action).

Pvt. John A. Palmer, Berlin, N. H.

Returned to Duty (Previously Reported Missing in Action).

Pvt. Elie Pepin, Nashua, N. H.

Pvt. George J. Charlan, Richmond, Vt.

BONUSES TO SOLDIERS WILL BE RECOMMENDED

House Committee Expected to Favor Two Months' Pay for Soldiers.

—Officers One Month.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—Recommendation that the government give bonuses totaling several hundred million dollars to soldiers when they are honorably discharged from the service, will be made by the House committee on military affairs to-day. Four gratuity measures are before the committee, the war department bill providing that each soldier receive an additional month's pay when he leaves the army, the Huddleston bill that each man be paid for six months after he is discharged, the McKenzie bill providing for a flat payment of \$100 to each man, and the Tilson bill to give each officer an extra month's pay and each soldier two extra months' pay. At an executive session Tuesday the committee voted six to six on the McKenzie proposal, adjourning until to-day, when the members failed to break the deadlock. Developments yesterday indicated that the committee would agree on a plan similar to that proposed by Mr. Tilson, which will cost the government approximately \$300,000,000.

TWO BATTLESHIPS IN.

The Georgia and Kansas Brought 2,650 Troops.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 8.—The battleships Georgia and Kansas, bringing 2,650 troops home from France, arrived here to-day.

PLAINFIELD

Don't forget the moving pictures at the Plainfield opera house Friday evening, Jan. 10. Fanny Wood in "On the Level," a dandy five-reel drama, also a one-reel comedy. Promenade and dance after the show. Admission 15c and 25c.—adv.

Important to All Women

Readers of This Paper

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be dependent; it makes anyone so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney and liver and bladder medicine, will do for them. By enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may receive sample size bottle by parcel post. You can purchase medium and large size bottles at all drug stores.—Adv.

CUTICURA HEALS SCALES ON SCALP

Itched and Dandruff Scaled Off On Clothing.

"My scalp was covered with white scales that were in large pieces. I was ashamed to be seen without my head covered. My scalp was very sore and red, and itched a great deal which made me scratch. The dandruff scaled off and could be seen on my clothing. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and two cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment healed me." (Signed) David Greenfield, 76 Ferry St., Springfield, Mass.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Tablets are ideal for daily toilet uses.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-office.

Cuticura, Inc., 270 Broadway, New York City.

Soap 5c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Tablets 25c.

WHEN A FAMILY NEEDS A FRIEND

In the Absence of Doctors Nobly Gone to War, After Influenza, the Grip,—

those wonderfully useful medicines, Hood's Sarsaparilla, Pepton and Hood's Pills—comprising the new combination family treatment—are warmly recommended.

If taken regularly, Hood's Sarsaparilla before meals, Pepton after meals, and Hood's Pills at night as needed, they are reasonably sure to keep a family in health and prove to be reliable and always ready friends. They purify the blood, build up strength and regulate the system.

Get all, or any one, as you think you need, from your druggist to-day.—Adv.

HARBOR STRIKE MAKES CRISIS

New York's Food and Coal Supply Is Placed in Jeopardy

ABOUT 15,000 MEN WENT OUT TO-DAY

Ferryboats, Steam Lighters, Towboats, Coal Barges, Etc., Were Tied Up

New York, Jan. 9.—With approximately 15,000 men affected, the strike of the harbor workers' affiliation went into effect here at 4 o'clock this morning. At that hour ferryboats, steam lighters, towboats, coal barges, grain boats and other harbor craft were at a standstill, according to the strike leaders.

The strike, called notwithstanding a threat by the government to operate the harbor with soldiers and sailors, was ordered yesterday, when a conference of the union men and the Boat Owners' association broke up following the refusal of the latter to arbitrate the question of an eight-hour wage. The war labor board was unable to effect a settlement of the differences.

While the strike at present has not been applied to coastwise steamers, coastwise tugs, trans-Atlantic steamships or Long Island sound steamers, the labor leaders said it might eventually spread to those lines and throw out of employment 40,000 longshoremen and freight handlers.

The tie-up, according to strike leaders and transportation officials, brings New York to a crisis as regards food and coal, and they predict that within 24 hours the milk situation here would be much more serious. The city's milk supply, already greatly decreased through a strike of the Dairywomen's league, now will be further depleted, the strikers say, through inability to get the milk usually sent here from New Jersey.

Straitened, comprising Richmond borough of the city, was completely isolated by the strike. Municipal ferryboats plying from lower Manhattan and Brooklyn to St. George, Staten Island, made their last trip at 6 o'clock, though city officials had predicted the strike would not affect that service. The ferry service between lower Manhattan and Brooklyn also stopped.

As soon as the strike order became effective hundreds of police reserves, aided by naval reserves, were placed on guard at the municipal ferry houses. At that time, strike leaders predicted that the harbor traffic would be completely paralyzed.

Union officials announced that all the city's fire and police boats would be tied up by the calling out of their crews. They explained that it would probably be noon before all ferry transit was discontinued, owing to the time consumed in reaching all the members with the strike call. If necessary, in order to win the strike, they threatened to call out the longshoremen, numbering 70,000 men.

AMERICAN TROOPS WERE FIRST TO BREAK HINDENBURG LINE

Haig Gives Them Credit for This in Official Report of Operations—30th and 27th Divisions in Very Bit-ter Fighting.

London, Jan. 9.—American troops were the first to break the Hindenburg line, according to the Daily News in its comment yesterday on the report of Field Marshal Haig on the operations from the end of April, last, to the close of hostilities. The News points out that, at least, the first mention of a breakthrough contained in the field marshal's report was in the course of his description of the day's work on Sept. 29, in which he wrote:

"North of Bellefontaine the 30th American division, Major General E. M. Lewis, having broken through the deep defenses of the Hindenburg line, stormed Bellefontaine and seized Noury. On their left, the 27th American division, Major General O'Hara, met with very heavy enemy machine gun fire, but pressed on with great gallantry as far as Jouy, where a bitter struggle took place for possession of the village. The fighting on the whole front of the 2d American corps was severe, and in Bellefontaine, Noury, Gillemont farm and a number of other points, amid the intricate defenses of the Hindenburg line, strong bodies of the enemy held out with great obstinacy for many hours. Points of resistance were gradually overcome, either by the support troops of the American divisions or by the 5th and 3d Australian divisions."

SOUTH WALDEN

Schools in this part of the town are closed this week, as there are cases of influenza in several families.

John Veille of Stannard visited his daughter, Mrs. Archie Miles, Sunday.

Dale Grow drove to Brownington the latter part of the week for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Ruth Perkins is spending several days at the home of her son, George, in Hardwick.

Colds Cause Grip and Influenza

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. 30c.—Adv.

EXTRAVAGANCE WAS CHARGED

By Sen. Calder Against the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation

DEMANDS A LIMIT TO THE ACTIVITIES

Says Shipping Board Has Been Made Up of Men Inexperienced in Shipping

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—Senator Calder of New York, Republican, speaking to-day in the Senate, charged the shipping board and the emergency fleet corporation have operated in an unbusinesslike manner with "apparent disregard for expense," and urged that Congress determine the board's general policies and limit the scope of its activities. Senator Calder is a member of the Senate commerce committee, which has been investigating shipbuilding for many months.

"The shipping board," declared Senator Calder, "has at no time been made up of men with a knowledge of shipping or shipbuilding problems. There have been many changes in personnel and consequently in its policies. A very large part of the time and the energies of the fleet corporation has been given over to building up a great and cumbersome system of supervision with reports and statistics on nearly every conceivable subject connected with the work, rather than to the building of ships as an emergency measure."

"In the policy towards labor, practically no effort has been made to enforce ordinary discipline or to indicate to the working men generally that they were expected to render a fair return of work for the high wages paid. The records indicate that many contractors have been paid by the piece with the possibility of making from \$20 to \$30 a day, did three times the quantity of similar work performed by men on a per diem basis."

"This condition is due largely to the apparent disregard for expense, the grossly excessive office and supervisory forces employed and the knowledge among the workmen of the very high salaries being paid. It is an interesting fact that the Hog Island shipyard overhead expenses are averaging to-day the sum of \$1,000,000 a month, and since the start of the work in this yard, the overhead charges up to Dec. 1 have exceeded \$16,800,000."

Senator Calder recommended that the activities of the fleet corporation in connection with the work of privately owned yards having contracts for ships should be limited to the proper inspection of the work and to rendering assistance in the supplying of materials and facilities, and that the work in government-owned yards should be carried on under the immediate control and direction of the fleet corporation.

Statistics show, the senator declared, that the shipping program is "progressing at approximately forty per cent of scheduled speed," and that the final completion of the work under construction probably will take nearly a year longer than the time allowed in the contracts.

Contracts for 25 per cent, or 513 ships, of the total steel tonnage planned were awarded by the board, Senator Calder said, to five shipbuilding concerns, only one of which had had experience in the work at an estimate cost of \$745,000,000, but he said this cost would approach nearer one billion dollars. At this rate the average cost per ton was \$275, he estimated, exclusive of the cost of supervision and control by the fleet corporation.

Of the 413 ships only four had been delivered up to Nov. 11, out of 103 promised by that date, Senator Calder said. The companies receiving the contracts were the Hog Island shipyard, Merchant Shipbuilding corporation, Bristol, Pa.; Submarine Board corporation, Newark, N. J.; Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation, and the Carolina Shipbuilding corporation, of Wilmington, N. C.

Will Not Return TO UNITED STATES Earl of Reading to Be Succeeded by Lord Robert Cecil, It Is Said in London.

Paris, Jan. 9.—The earl of Reading will not return to Washington as British high commissioner and special ambassador to the United States, according to a London dispatch to the Echo de Paris. It is said that Lord Robert Cecil, former assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs, will succeed him.

NO REASON FOR IT

When Barre Citizens Show a Way.

There can be no reason why any reader of this who suffers the tortures of an aching back, the annoyance of urinary disorders, the pains and dangers of kidney ills will fail to heed the words of a neighbor who has found relief. Read what a Barre citizen says:

Mrs. William Rock, 17 Farewell street, says:

"I recommend Doan's Kidney Pills, as I have found them an excellent remedy. I used them when I was troubled by dull pains in the small of my back. I had frequent dizzy spells, when everything turned black in front of me and I felt faint and weak. Two boxes of Doan's which I got at the Red Cross Pharmacy brought satisfactory relief."

Price 60c, at all dealers'. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Rock had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

COLDS

Head or chest are best treated "externally."

Your Bodyguard

VICK'S VAPORUB

NEW PRICES—30c, 60c, \$1.20

PARENTS, READ THIS

How a Father Has Learned to Save Shoe Bills.

"My son is very hard on shoes, so keeping him properly shod has been quite an expense to me," writes Mr. J. Allison Allen, of Amity, Arkansas.

"But since I started to buy Neolin-soled shoes for him I have found that it costs only about a third as much to keep him in shoes."

This is because Neolin Soles are so tough and durable that they wear a very long time. Shoe bills are kept down because you don't need so many pairs.

You can get Neolin-soled shoes at almost any good shoe store. They come in all styles and for all members of the family. Neolin Soles are also available everywhere for re-soles. They are produced by a scientific process to be what soles ought to be: comfortable, waterproof and long-wearing.

They are made by the Neolin Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, and also make Wingfoot Heels, guaranteed to outwear any other heels.

Neolin Soles

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

GOV. GRAHAM'S FAREWELL GIVEN

(Continued from first page.)

ishment of detention farms, where men under sentence are employed. Jail prisoners and persons serving sentences at the state prison and house of correction have already done much work upon state forest lands, state farms and state highways. This is a strong argument in favor of the continuance of the detention plan.

Board of Control.

The board of control was created. The workings of this board and the results it has accomplished are soon to be submitted to you in its report. It has been urged by some that this board is a useless appendage and has accomplished no good. Criticism comes largely from those who are wholly unfamiliar with the results attained. I ask you to read the act creating the board and its report of things done. It is for you and for the incoming executive to decide whether the board shall be continued.

I have thus briefly touched upon but a portion of the legislation passed at the last session. Its continuance, its amendment, its repeal rest with you. You will examine into all of it carefully and, I am sure, adopt the course best for the state as a whole.

State Institutions.

Your committees, who visit the state institutions will, I think, find them in excellent condition. For the past two years the director has aimed to increase the production of foodstuffs and has succeeded remarkably well. At the state prison, the barn was destroyed by fire and a new one has been built. At the Vermont state school for feeble-minded children at Brandon, temporary quarters have been provided for 50 children. Dr. T. J. Allen has succeeded Dr. Russell as superintendent. At the Vermont industrial school, a fire loss has been repaired. Because of the high cost of material and the scarcity of labor and its need in other fields, no other new construction has been attempted here although appropriations were available. Much praise is due the several superintendents for the extraordinary efforts they have made and the prudent and careful way in which they have conducted their respective institutions. The state suffered a great loss in the death of Dr. W. L. Wasson, late superintendent of the Vermont state hospital for the insane at Waterbury. Dr. Wasson gave his heart and mind to the institution and to the care of the unfortunates who came under his charge. His place has been taken by Dr. E. A. Stanley, who I am sure will prove a capable successor.

Parole Period.

Some legislation should be enacted looking to a uniform practice in imposing maximum and minimum sentences. I would suggest that the parole period be at least twice the length of the minimum sentence. The modern idea is to shorten the time of actual confinement and to increase the period of supervision.

Locating Offices at the Capital.

In October, 1902, when I came here, no offices were maintained and kept open at the State House, except during the session, other than the office of Dr. Ranger, superintendent of education, and the office of the secretary of state, which was kept open by the deputy. I was the first to open and keep open at all times, except as stated, a public office at the State House. The others came and went occasionally, usually very occasionally. I have seen the state government at last brought together at the capital, there to remain. I hope, whatever good or ill the future may hold in store for me, that I have helped to some slight degree in this advancement.

Public Health.

A few months ago Dr. Charles S. Caverly, president of the state board of health, deceased. Dr. Caverly was a recognized authority throughout the country upon matters of public health. For many years he gave his best thought, his time and of his means to the betterment of health in Vermont. One of the subjects dear to his heart was medical inspection in schools. Had this subject been given more attention in years past, the rejections on account of physical defects under the selective service law would have been greatly lessened, some authorities claim to the extent of 50 per cent. Adequate means should be taken to retain for treatment, until cured, those in our state institutions who are found to be afflicted with venereal diseases. Such persons ought not to be permitted to go forth and continue a public menace.

Tuberculosis.

The appropriation for fighting tuberculosis should be increased. The expenditure for this appropriation will be in charge of the governor and you may be certain that it will be carefully and economically used. We may well expect an increase in tuberculosis following the war and the influenza epidemics. Washington county has already voted, under an act of 1917, to establish a hospital. Our curable cases are now cared for at Pittsford and our advanced cases at Hardwick, Mass., and at Pembroke, N. H. A preventorium has been established at Essex Center by the Vermont Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Additional provision should be made to confine for treatment, persons in jails or state institutions for crime, found to be suffering from tuberculosis. They should not expose other inmates to this dread disease. At the expiration of their sentences they should not be permitted to go forth and continue a menace to the community. I bring this subject to your attention and refer you to a statement

upon the subject of tuberculosis in the appendix of this message.

Vacancies in the House.

As soon as may be, the necessary steps ought to be taken for filling vacancies in the House of Representatives. At the present session Windsor is deprived of her representative by the untimely death of Bert E. Cole.

Uniform Laws.

Your attention is directed to the report of the board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States, and you are earnestly requested to give this very important matter of legislation consideration.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

The board of conciliation and arbitration was organized and willing to perform any duties devolving upon it. This potential willingness was sufficient to adjust a strike at West Pawlet, without the necessity of a formal hearing by the board.

Labor.

I wish at this time to express my appreciation to labor for the selfless and patriotic stand taken by the laboring men of Vermont in aiding every war endeavor. The same forces of organized labor will surely prevent any revolutionary overturning of order in America.

State Building.

During the present biennium, the new state building for the supreme court, state library, Vermont Historical society and state offices has been completed and occupied. The appropriations for this building totaled \$200,000 and the entire cost, including new stacks for the library and the complete furnishing of the supreme court room was \$202,873.87. The commission, believing that the state should have a supreme court room in keeping with her dignity and the standing of her court, took the initiative and furnished the room at an expense of \$4,203.37.

To do this they were obliged to borrow \$2,356.62 and hope you will see fit to reimburse them therefor. Of the appropriation of \$30,000 for the expenses of the changes in the wings of the State House, formerly occupied by the library, for a central heating plant, and for repairs elsewhere \$26,957.71 was used, leaving a balance unexpended of \$3,042.29. I suggest that this balance be made available to reimburse the commission, thus keeping the entire cost of the new building, the necessary changes in the interior of the State House, and the central heating plant within the appropriations. Of the work you can judge without further comment on my part. The commission consisting of William W. Stickney, Charles W. Gates, Charles P. Smith, Harvey W. Varnum and the governor, have given their services and charges no expense to the state. Dwight J. Dwinell, sergeant-at-arms, had charge of the work under the direction of the commission and since he became sergeant-at-arms has received no compensation for his services in supervising construction and repairs. By vote of the commission most of the work was delegated to a sub-committee, Mr. Varnum and the governor.

For your information summary of the expenditures under these appropriations accompany this message.

Schools.

By act of the last legislature, the two agricultural schools were put in charge of the state board of education. This change has proved beneficial and, while the attendance has been small because of war conditions, the schools are equipped to go on with the work. Although the building program of the state was modified by war conditions, a new dormitory was built at Randolph Center because three consecutive legislatures recommended it and appropriated for it. If this had not been done the school could not be maintained properly and efficiently. In 1903 we had 2,454 legal schools with an enrollment of 66,495 pupils. In 1918 there were 2,444 schools with an enrollment of 62,048 pupils, a loss of 50 legal schools and 4,449 pupils. The commissioner of education is of the opinion that this decrease is caused by older pupils entering service or engaging in war industries.

As so much has been said of late about the return to the little red schoolhouse, I give you these figures. They show an average of 25 pupils to each legal school. Personally I believe in educating the children, especially the younger ones, as near home as possible, but only when a school of respectable size can be maintained.

Receipts, Disbursements and Taxation.

In 1903 the receipts of the state from all sources were \$1,276,238.01 and the disbursements \$1,212,781.19. In 1918 the former had increased to \$4,006,679.61 and the latter to \$3,738,076.72. During the same period the average tax rate of the

(Continued on eighth page.)

BOVINE for Strength

Prescribed by physicians for over 30 years

"FOR exhausted professional or business men, BOVINE will, better than any nutrient I know of, build up and restore the overtaxed mind and body."

If you're "run down" you need BOVINE the ideal reconstructive food tonic.

12 oz. bottle - \$1.15

6 oz. bottle - .70

At all druggists

THE BOVINE CO.

75 West Houston St., New York

125

Certainly each school ought to have the benefits of association and competition of at least 25 pupils.

Highways.

During the past two seasons, work upon our permanent highways has of necessity been very much curtailed. The rapid advance in the price of labor, its scarcity and the increase in the cost of such materials as go into highway work, all contributed to bring this about. In addition to this the national government, through its proper boards, insisted upon only such work being begun as would be of advantage in the conduct of the war. Now that the war is over, highway work must again be strongly pushed, either under our present system or under such a plan as may in the end seem best to you. You must, however, bear in mind that while some restrictions have been removed, it is not probable that in the immediate future the cost of road material will be lessened to any appreciable degree.

With half a million men kept in the service, with no immediate immigration and with an estimated loss in immigration for the last five years of from four to five million, we have no reason to expect, even when conditions become settled, a surplus of labor or much reduction in daily wages. The national government is as yet apparently undecided as to what its highway policy is to be. The construction of trunk line roads with federal aid will probably be the outcome. It would seem that we should hasten slowly along this path. We should first be sure of getting our own plan and that of the national government in accord. In 1903 there was expended for permanent improvement of highways \$147,801.90. In 1917 this had reached, including maintenance, \$871,571.26. Of the first amount \$90,806.50 was from the state treasury and of the latter \$255,355.60. Since 1902 we have expended upon our permanent highways, including maintenance, engineering service, drawbridges and the Sand Bar bridge, \$7,168,442.21 or substantially \$475,000 each year. How much more the state can afford to do, if anything, is an open question about which men will differ. Including funds from automobile registrations we are now close to the million dollar mark. Can we go beyond this? Each of you can judge of the results of this work. Can you get more for your money? If so, how? Ought you to go into debt to advance this work? The appropriation of money from the automobile registration fees for the improvement of the so-called back roads has proved a great benefit and should be continued. The amount set apart for this work should be increased. By good schools and good roads we encourage those now on our hills to remain and new citizens to come. This can be done without unduly increasing the burden of taxation.

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(Continued on eighth page.)

Good Picking in Shoes

When you walk into a store that sells Regal Shoes, you'll always find good picking, because Regal values are standardized—no need to "shop round" except to find the right fit.

This is the store in Barre that sells Regal Shoes—the only store in Barre that can.

Your shoe buying will be easier—the wearing will be easier, too—if you wear Regals.

Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers

Airy About It.

"Where are you going, John?"

"To raise the wind."

"What for?"

"To meet a draft."—Boston Transcript.

Try This to Banish All Rheumatic Pains

People who have been tormented for years, even so crippled that they were unable to help themselves—have been brought back to almost health through the mighty power of Rheuma.

Rheuma acts with speed; it brings in a few days the relief you have prayed for. It annihilates the poisons that cause agony and pain in the joints and muscles and quickly the torturing symptoms completely disappear.

It is a harmless and inexpensive remedy, but sure and certain, because it is one discovery that has forced rheumatism and sciatica to yield and disappear.

Begin the Rheuma treatment to-day, and if you do not get the joyful relief you expect, your